



THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 8TH, 1896.

NUMBER 50

WILSON, SONS & CO.
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Price: 12000 per Dozen without bottles.

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CAIXA NO CORREIO 18

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All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c's office.

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Hardest—New issues.

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67, New Street. Rua da Quitanda, 56
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Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of
all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum,
flour, provisions, &c. Make firm offers of cargoes or parts
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and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the
town (plano inclinado, rua do Rincão) to this hotel, and
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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance,
comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most
magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor
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of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm
baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating.
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Quickest dispatch given to Steamers
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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,357 of March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

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2, Rua General Camará—1st floor.

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No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

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Capital £2,500,000

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

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4, Travessa do Conselho 110 Saavedra.

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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YELLOW-FEVER PREVENTIVE**PIREXINA**

This remedy is the most powerful known to date for the following diseases, viz:

Yellow-fever, Typhus, Pneumonia, Scarlet-fever, Pleurisy and Pernicious-fever.

For sale at the

Pharmacia Central Homoeopática

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Dis. Bento Muri and João Vicente Martins

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VUVA MARTINS.

Sole property now of

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Successor to LIMA CASTRO & NASCIMENTO,

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Rio de Janeiro.

CREOLIN-PEARSON

The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.

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Young Englishman speaking and writing Portuguese seeks immediate occupation as clerk, has several years experience in business. Best of References.

Address X.

this Office.

PORTUGUESE LESSONS.

Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language, and vice versa.
Office: 66, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

J. F. LOBO

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Undertakes the discharge and loading of Steamers and Sailing vessels.

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The launch "Marta" fitted with steam pump capable of discharging at the rate of 1,000 litres per minute ready at a moment's notice.

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Feather-Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds and a large Assortment of Birds, Butterflies and other objects of natural history and curiosities from Brazil, also Views of Rio and neighborhood.

44, RUA DO OUTIDOR, 44

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 1, Rua General Camará as to the following:
NUNES, Julius—Left his native town Zemplén, Germany, about 1885, for Rio de Janeiro. Information regarding him is desired at the British Consulate.
Rio de Janeiro, October 27th, 1896

HUGO BRILL

Only Establishment in Brazil for cutting precious stones.

Specialty in BRAZILIAN stones, like

Tourmalines, Emeralds, Topaz, Amethysts, Chrysolites, Fancy stones, Apulites from Rio Grande do Sul, Cameos and

PARIS BRILLIANTS.

12, Rua Gonçalves Dias, 12
RIO DE JANEIRO**SITUATION WANTED.**

Young mechanical engineer wants situation as assistant to superintendent or engine driver. Willing to take charge of any job. Offers please address to "Engineer" c/o this office.

GINGER ALE.

Made in S. Paula by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast mark.

The makers will deliver orders of a dozen upwards at 15¢ in ordinary bottles and 6¢ the dozen in special bottles.

Special terms for wholesale orders.

TITO ZERDOC & Co.

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Birmingham Hardware Merchant.
Old established house, well up in all branches, wishes to arrange with large firm in the Brazil to buy and ship for them all their English goods on commission.

Prompt shipment and lowest prices guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

Address: "Hardware Merchant, c/o Indian & Colonial Advertising Co., 3, Whitefriars St. London, E. C."

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Strong, agreeable and strengthening.

For sale at
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João Antonio da Costa Carvalho.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:
Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a. m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambary:
Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:
Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a. m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Gerais) of that railway.

Petropolis:
Express leaves the Praia at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mauá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a. m. and 1:15 p. m. on all road route (passengers should take the suburban train at the Central Railway station of Retorno from Petropolis, the "barco" train leaves at 7:30 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" train leaves at 6 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the train leaves the Praia at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursions about six hours in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:
Express leaves the Praça das Marinhôas at 6 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Sundays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at São Anna de Marilhy. Returning train leaves Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays.

Corcovado:
Regular trains, week days, leave 51 Rua Cosme Velho (Lacerda's) at 8 and 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 8:30, 9:30 and 11 a. m.; descending 8:30, 9:30, 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.; and 6 p. m. Each train gives the excursionists half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis: THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Imbomby (opposite Custom House). Petropolis: EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 66, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Imbomby (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service at 10.15 Sunday, the month and at 9 a. m. on 4th and 11th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M. A., British Chaplain.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 173.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; 1st Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cateite. English services at 12 m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays. 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY and MANOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a. m. Fabrica Carica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDEBEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 115 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Sant'Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BACBY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO DE JANEIRO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services in Portuguese, 10 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School is the church building.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camará. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Alameda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 21.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—35, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor. W. J. LUNBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc. of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 66, Rua da Assembléa, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6.30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 6 o'clock p. m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Bolivian press has now gone mad on the question of armament, and is urging the government to buy modern arms for national defence. Education, industrial development and various other items of that category, are much better worth consideration.

—Next month Chili is to receive three cruisers and five torpedo boats, one of the cruisers being over 7,000 tons. In some circles this will be considered an indication of prosperity, but in view of the embarrassed financial condition it is in reality an indication of irresponsible and suicidal government.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—In Montevideo the government has made many arrests of persons suspected of being connected with the revolution. All the river steamers are closely watched to prevent the departure of suspected parties.

—The Uruguayan government has confessed its critical situation by publishing the publication of any news about the revolution. A greater blunder could not have been committed. The truth is never hidden, and when a government suppresses the truth it virtually confesses itself in the wrong.

The *Journal do Brasil* of the 3rd published a telegram which gives a very different report of the Uruguayan revolution than that furnished by the government. Saravia had won a signal victory over the government troops in Durazno, capturing horses and arms. At last accounts Saravia was in the department of Florida, and was advancing upon Montevideo. Sarandi had been captured and the railway line had been cut. An expedition of 150 men from Buenos Aires had been landed near Maldonado, where they were hastening to join Saravia. Subsequent official reports announce the defeat of Saravia and the termination of the revolution.

THE "rest cure," a method of treatment for those who, while suffering from no organic trouble, are yet the victims of an apparently exhaustion of the vital forces, was devised by an American physician. Under this treatment, the patient must be kept in bed for from three to six weeks. The patient's sole occupation. Even the members of his own family are not to be admitted, since visitors of all kinds necessitate the physical and mental effort of conversation. In severe cases the patient must be fed and on no account should be allowed to sit up. Massage and electricity take the place of exercise. Neither of these measures calls for the expenditure of an ounce of the patient's nerve force, and at the same time the general nutrition is increased. The remainder of the rest-cure consists in a carefully prepared and systematic course of feeding, combined with bathing and other hygienic measures. A definite hourly scheme must be arranged and strictly adhered to.

Corns and Chilblains.

Ingrowing Nails.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER

81, Rua Gonçalves Dias, 1st floor, Room No. C.

NOTICE

Professor Alexander, lately arrived in this city to alleviate sufferers from HARD and SOFT CORNS, also from ingrowing nails, guarantees the above without pain or loss of blood, extracting the roots of the same.

CURE CORNS ON THE SOLE OF THE FOOT; the person operated on can dance immediately after the operation.

CHILBLAINS cured in 24 hours.

Persons with ingrowing nails can be cured immediately without the slightest pain during or after the operation.

The professor has a special remedy for curing head-aches; it needs only inhaling to be cured.

Extracts also warts, moles, etc., without cutting or pain, leaving no marks after the extraction.

Professor Alexander has for sale a specially prepared gargle to take away bad breath as well as for cleaning teeth; also a tonic for cleaning the head of scurf and developing the growth of the hair and softening the same.

The money will be returned to those who, after buying any of the above named preparations, do not obtain results in 24 hours.

The Extraction of each corn lasts one minute, and other operations five minutes. Professor Alexander has arrived here after an extensive tour in Europe, Australia, Africa, Central America, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentine Republic and Uruguay and is now for the second time in Brazil.

Consulting hours: Every day, Sundays and Holidays included, from 8 1/2 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Attends to calls at private residences after 4 p. m.

Prices moderate and within reach of all classes.

Consultations free.

TESTIMONIALS

Professor Alexander Parodi.

This excellent and active dentist who is now visiting us, in order to exercise his profession, extracted yesterday in the public thoroughfare a large number of teeth from poor people, who greatly praise his skill.

The professor having been informed that our editor was suffering from rheumatism in his left hand, kindly offered him a bottle of his remedy which has radically cured him in 24 hours.

To the people of São Paulo we recommend the beneficial services of this benefactor of humanity.

(From the "Pequeno" of Minas.)

I hereby certify that Professor Alexander Parodi extracted from a poor sick person, sent by me, the first lower molar which was carious and producing a fistula.

I also certify that a quarter of an hour after, the same person presented herself at the Santa Casa hospital of this city and showed me the tooth, saying that she suffered no pain whatever.

The above being the truth, I have certified it as requested.

DR. PEDRO JOSÉ DA SILVA.

Ouro Preto, 19th March, 1896.

I, the undersigned, suffered for 5 years from rheumatism, which lately has attacked my right arm,

and for more than a year gave me great pain in the joints, causing my arm to waste, in spite of the remedies which my physicians had administered me; I got so discouraged that I had lost every hope of ever recovering my health.

Fortunately I applied to Professor Alexander, who appeared in this city as if sent by Providence; after my being examined by him, the professor restored my confidence.

Although I am not yet re-established, I have experienced great relief through the remedy applied during the few days of his stay here, being now able to move my arm, and I have every hope of getting well by continuing to make use of his remedy.

As this distinguished professional is leaving to-day for Montevideo, on account of his having sold all his formulas to the able chemist, Mr. Francisco de Paula Calleya, his worthy pupil, with whom he left full directions for the continuation of the treatment, and refusing to accept any remuneration for either his work or his remedies, I cannot refrain from publicly expressing my gratitude to this humanitarian representative of science who did so much to alleviate the suffering.

May it please him, therefore, to accept a parting embrace from one who forever will remain his grateful friend.

Porto Alegre, 24 November 1894.

ANTONIO JOSÉ DA SILVA GUIMARAES,
Honorary Captain of the Army.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 25\$000 per annum for Brazil.

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SINGLE COPIES: 500 REIS; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Victoria Store in São Paulo.

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George H. Phelps, Esq.,

154 Nassau St., New York

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30 Cornhill, London

" Fret & Co.,

33 New Bridge St., "

and at the Victoria Store, SÂO PAULO.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 8th, 1896.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

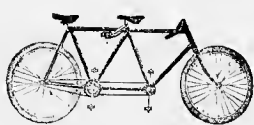
Owing to the excessive depreciation of the currency and the consequent increase in the currency cost of publishing this periodical, it has become necessary to make still another increase in our local subscription rate, which for the coming year will be 30\$000 to all points in Brazil. This small increase is much below the equivalent to the £ 2 sterling which has been the subscription from the beginning, but we still live in hopes that the exchange rate will improve and thus bring our currency and sterling rates more nearly equivalent. We trust that this trifling modification in our subscription rate, which will enable us to meet the increased currency cost of publication and also enable us to continue the issue of twelve pages, will meet the cordial approval of all our old subscribers.

The settlement of the Venezuelan question promises to be much more of a defeat for the United States than for Great Britain, and for the simple reason that it ignores Venezuela altogether and holds the United States responsible for the fulfilment of the agreement. It is said that the terms in which this arbitration agreement is drawn, will establish the general principle which is to govern all future disputes with American nations, and which will be nothing less than a nominal protectorate by the United States who will supplant the other nations of this continent in their disputes with Great Britain. On this point *The Times* (Nov. 11) says: "From the point of view of the United States the arrangement is a concession by Great Britain of the most far-reaching kind. It admits the principle that in respect of South American republics the United States may not only intervene in disputes, but may entirely supersede the original disputant and assume exclusive control of the negotiations.... It need scarcely be pointed out that the right of interference involves responsibility. If the United States espouse the quarrels of petty republics in South America they will be bound to see to it that these republics fulfil their engagements. Such a general protectorate, if carried on in the equitable manner which the cabinet of Washington may be expected to adopt, may go far to enforce the principles of national honor and honesty in quarters where at present they are often very imperfectly observed." From this it will be seen that if the United States interferes to afford protection to these republics against European aggression, it must also accept the responsibility of interfering to compel them to meet their just obligations. And it is easy to see that this might lead at any moment to the United States either assuming the obligation of making reparation for some refractory state, or compelling that state by force of arms to comply with its decision. In our opinion this position is wrong in principle and an error in policy. Unless invited to do so, the United States has no right whatever to interfere in the affairs of any other American republic, not even to protect it from punishment at the hands of an European power. These republics are all independent, and they have neither invited nor recognized any protectorate on the part of the United States. To assume such a right is a clear trespass upon their independence and an infraction of their

sovereign rights. And as for its bearing upon the United States, it is a decided error in policy, a radical departure from the policy of non-intervention which has been so earnestly recommended by many of the principal statesmen of that country. If the United States undertakes to settle the quarrels of the restless republics of Central and South America, that country will never be free from trouble and will be in constant danger of war with various European powers. There is no occasion whatever for the assumption of any such responsibility. There is nothing to be gained from it beyond the poor satisfaction of enforcing some sentimental theory in regard to the Monroe doctrine, while on the contrary there is very much to lose. According to a homely old adage, "every tub should stand on its own bottom," which might well be applied to the various republics of this continent. Let them manage their own affairs and take the full responsibility for it.

The authorization to lease the state railways may now be considered an accomplished fact. The bill recently voted by the senate under the impulse given by the executive last month, has been passed by the chamber of deputies, but with an amendment. It was accordingly returned to the senate, where it was formally approved yesterday. By the terms of this bill the government is authorized to invite tenders for the lease of these railways, the competition to be based on the length of the lease, the conditions as to the *personnel*, the tariffs, the conservation, improvement and extension of the lines, the price to be paid, which must be in gold, and the guarantee deposit. The conditions suggested are those of extending the lines and reducing them to some uniform gauge, while those imposed relate to fiscalisation, subordination to the courts of the country, the temporary occupation of the line, or lines, by the government in case of necessity, the right to impose fines for infractions of contract, and the right of the government to take over a line before the expiration of the lease. Thus far, we are glad to say, none of the propositions for tying the hands of the government in negotiating the lease of these roads has been adopted. All sorts of restrictions have been suggested many of which would have rendered the negotiation impossible. Among these were some relating to the retention of the greater part of the present *personnel*, which no serious company could agree to. The rental of these roads represents the investment of an enormous sum of money for a limited period of time, and it is no more than reasonable that the lessee should require the fullest liberty of action in the choice of his assistants and employés. On the one side, the government is seeking to raise a large sum of money from the temporary disposal of a certain property; on the other, the lessee will seek to make a safe and paying investment of his money which will insure him a secure and liberal income. It he can not be sure of that income, then he will not care to make the investment. Under such circumstances, the government must be content to treat the lease as a business transaction pure and simple, and should be willing to give as well as to exact guarantees. On the other side, the lessee should be minutely careful in his study of the lines and the conditions of the contract. The senate committee recommended that the minimum sum required for the lease of these roads should be fourteen and a half millions sterling, while from some quarters we have heard eighteen millions suggested. This is a very large investment, particularly for a limited period, be it 50 or 60 years. It must be borne in mind that but one of these roads is showing a surplus over working expenses, while the aggregate deficit is very large. They have been shamefully mismanaged, especially the Central line, and the permanent way and rolling-stock are in very bad condition. On the Central alone, it will probably require something near two millions sterling to put the line in good condition. Add to this the cost of the double track to Barra do Pirahy, the change of gauge to Taubaté and the completion of the Marianna extension, now under construction, and the lessee will find himself under obligations to spend fully five millions in addition to the rental. As for the *personnel*, no serious company could afford to take the risk of retaining a staff so incompetent and negligent and untrustworthy. The staff on the Central, ac-

CLEVELAND BICYCLES



Light, Strong, Easy running.

Removable Clincher Tyres.

Dust Proof Bearings.

Reversible Handle Bars.

Hardened Steel Chain.

Diamond and Drop Frame.

WHEELS KEPT IN STOCK.

MITCHELL & COLE,

57, OUVIDOR.

—The doctors took final leave of the President on the 4th, advising him that he had no further need of medical attendance. He left for Therapies yesterday where he expects to pass the summer.

—There seemed to have been some alarm on the 4th over possible disorders on the Central railway. A police delegate was in consultation with the director of the road in regard to precautionary measures.

—Congress having terminated its sessions, the Brazilian minister to Uruguay, Deputy Porcincula, will soon leave for that capital. It is a curious feature in the present political regime, this accumulation of political offices.

—Complaints have appeared that the government has not been authorized to issue supplementary credits for the postoffice to meet unexpected emergencies. The supplementary credit practice ought to be abolished altogether.

—The new Portuguese minister, Dr. Antonio Ennes, was slightly ill during the past week and was unable to come down from Petropolis to call on the minister of foreign affairs. It is stated that he will not come down until next week.

—The ministry of war has rescinded the orders of the day issued in July last by Col. Thompson Flores with regard to Col. Carlos Telles, the latter having resigned his command. Col. Flores may therefore consider himself set upon.

—The carnival societies have already begun their infernal noises in preparation for that event. The police should prohibit their performances at once. Let them go out on the Copacabana beach, or some other uninhabited place, if they wish to howl and beat tom-toms.

—Among the arrivals here by the *Magalhães* we take much pleasure in noting that of Mr. Maurice Henry Hervey, correspondent of the *London Financial News*. Mr. Hervey was the *Times* correspondent in Chili during a great part of the recent civil war.

—A new party organ, the *Debate*, will soon make its appearance here in the interests of certain residents from the federal republican party (P.R.F.). It will be managed principally by the P.R.F. delegation and will be under the editorial management of Dr. Bicio Filho.

—One of the three unfortunate girls recently rescued from a life of shame, has accused one of the police officers of improper proposals to her. The three refused to submit to further examinations. If this is true, the police officer in question should be promptly dismissed.

—The protocol for the settlement of the Italian claims passed the senate in 3rd reading on the 4th inst. and was at once sent to the Vice-President for his assent. The Italian minister, Sr. de Martino, having successfully completed his mission, left for Europe on Sunday on the *Orion*.

—The Vice-President signed on the 5th inst. the legislative act approving the protocol celebrated on the 19th ult. between the minister of foreign affairs and the Italian minister. This settles the greater part of the Italian claims and provides for the settlement of the others by arbitration.

—On Sunday Minister de Martino left for Europe. It was known that some of the Italians are dissatisfied with the result of his mission and it was reported that he would be wanted when going on board. The police reported no unusual measures, but nothing occurred to confirm the reports.

—We have to record the death of Conselheiro Lima Duarte, who was prominent in political life for some years previous to the overthrow of the monarchy. He was a senator from the state of Minas Geraes, where he exercised great influence, and had been cabinet minister under the liberals.

—The cabinet at a meeting held on Sunday supposed to have discussed the question of pay for the President and Vice-President during the period in which the latter is at the head of the government on account of the former's illness. It seems that there is no legal provision for the case.

—The municipal councilors being unable to find any useful work to do, have started in to change the names of streets and squares again. It is a curious circumstance that the average alderman can not let an old name alone. It is perhaps a good measure of his capacity, however, and must therefore be endured.

—During the first half of November there were 549 births, 544 deaths and 89 marriages in this city. The port arrivals numbered 12,687 and the departures 9,709. Among the deaths were 5 from yellow fever, against 2 in the preceding 15 days, small-pox 16 against 21, typhoid fever 2, and pulmonary consumption 108 against 127.

—Some days ago a cook stole from his employer 1,600\$, which he gave to a friend to buy sovereigns for him. This friend kept the money and repented to the cook that it was counterfeit. The affair reached the knowledge of the police, who arrested the cook and his friend, and succeeded in recovering 27 sovereigns and 300\$ in currency.

—The general revenue budget was returned to the chamber on the 4th with a number of amendments adopted by the senate. The budget commission promptly met and resolved to accept the amendments without discussion, because no time remains for further amendments. The bill was accordingly reported and was adopted on the 5th.

—Two doctors in law amused themselves with a quarrel with the driver of one of the St. Christoval trams on the night of the 4th, and when the angry driver became particularly aggressive one of them drew a revolver. At the Manque the driver obtained help and tried to eject the learned gentlemen from the tram. A police patrol then interfered and one of them had his head broken. The angry driver and his friends then made his escape, and the doctors remained in possession of the field.

—The *Pais* of the 2nd was violently angry with the deputies who have run away. He says that those who belong to the government party have no excuse for this withdrawal "during the active debate of the budgets," that it "only proves great incompetence for their civic duties and, we say it with just vengeance, a deplorable incapacity for the performance of so high and noble a popular trust." It is said, but it is true; and pity his, 'tis true! The *Pais* says that much has occurred already to bring shame upon the republic, and he intones that it is time to call a halt. And many others think so too!

—The Vice-President has ordered the coinage of some gold medals at the mint as premiums for the best students at the Collegio Militar, Gynasio Nacional and in the primary municipal schools.

—The autograph of the commercial treaty with Japan, which has been approved by congress, was sent to Paris yesterday where it will be formally ratified by the Brazilian and Japanese ministers.

—We are glad to see that the minister of war had decided that military men in uniform may dispute themselves on the bicycle. And why not? A man in uniform may quarrel and create disorder in the public street, he may insult women, he may assault inoffensive citizens, he may, in fact, do quite what he pleases. Why, then, should he not ride a bicycle?

—It is said that the minister of war is considering a plan for the organization of a company of twenty bicyclists for the army. As the country is practically without roads, it may be assumed that their activity will be restricted to the race-course of the Club Guanabara. Of course this project has nothing to do with the projected economies and the suspension of all unnecessary expenses.

—Various arbitrary acts on the part of the police have lately been occupying public attention, but without result. In two cases police delegates have been guilty of assaulting merchants called before them on trifling charges. Aside from the gross impudence of a police official conducting himself in such a way, the victim of his brutality should have the privilege of presenting him for the offence.

—On Tuesday the jacobins called a meeting to be held on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula for the purpose of washing out the stain resulting from the vote of the chamber of deputies in favor of leaving the government railways. The stain was washed out by a heavy rain and the jacobins were conspicuous from their absence. The call was repeated on Wednesday, but only police detectives responded.

—One of the morning papers tells us that the President showed his patriotism by selecting a Brazilian surgeon to perform the surgical operation which has happily proved successful. What has patriotism to do with such matters? The surgeon chosen is eminent in his profession and the President had confidence in him. That is all there is to it. To ascribe such a choice to patriotism is to talk sheer nonsense.

—It would be interesting to know how long the government intends to submit to the refractory behavior of the Polytechnic students. According to an item in one of the morning papers, some of the students are dissatisfied with a decision of the minister of interior in regard to municipalities, and intend to appeal to congress. It should not be forgotten that discipline is an essential element in a school.

—There was a caucus of the federal republican party managers in this city on the 4th inst. for the purpose of selecting candidates for the approaching congressional elections. The result was as follows: for senator, Dr. Thomaz Delfino dos Santos; for deputies, Srs. José Antonio Marinho, Joaquim Xavier da Silveira Junior, Oscar Gudo, Alcindo Guanabara, Manoel Timotheo da Costa, Angelo Vasconcelos and Raul Barroso.

—An official telegram from the Uruguayan government was received here on Saturday stating that the revolution in Chile and the American Saravia had fled with 15 companions. We are surprised that he was able to flee at all, for the telegrams of Friday had him killed as well as defeated. These official telegrams can always be believed when they are confirmed from trustworthy sources. Yesterday they reported the revolution as ended.

BIRTH.

On the 1st instant, at No. 35 Rua de Santa Christina, the wife of John L. Biset, of a son.

DEATH.

HARVEY. — On 17th November, at Bahia, of yellow fever, EDWARD LAMONT, 8 years of age, youngest son of William E. Harvey.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Water is said to cost 25000 a cask on Morro do Glória.

—The inauguration of a custom-house at Macaé, state of Rio de Janeiro, took place on the 7th inst.

—Orders have been issued for the dispatch free of duties of the machinery for the petroleum refining company located on Ilha do Governador.

—Deputy Serzedello asserts that four-fifths of the wine imported into Brazil is artificial. The deputy, however, is not strong in figures.

—Glycerole paper, the *Republican*, seems to be living on official advertisements, of which in a single issue it has published no less than 2,500 lines.

—The law restricting coastwise traffic to vessels carrying the Brazilian flag, went into effect on the 5th inst. It is expected a very considerable increase in freights will follow.

—On the 3rd inst. two workmen on the Central were caught red-handed trying to break into a freight car loaded with merchandise. Five were arrested and all were at once dismissed from the service.

—Engineer Digeoense de Lima e Silva has obtained permission from the municipal government to place on Rua de S. João an elevator for ascending Morro do Castello. The maximum fare will be 200 réis.

—The civil and criminal court decided on the 3rd inst. that Joaquim Pinto de Magalhães, of the firm of Magalhães & Irmão, is liable to the penalties of article 353 of the penal code, for falsifying Apollonius water.

—A number of foreigners engaged in the coasting trade have lately taken out naturalization papers in conformity with the new restrictions. It is needless to say that compliance with such a law is only a formality.

—The old, old story. A considerable number of members of the new Republic Club have failed to pay up, and the directors are now threatening to cross their names off the list of members if they do not come to time. The "dead head" is the bane of all club organizations, and will continue to be until everything is put on a cash basis.

—We are glad to see that the new 200\$ notes are to be printed by the American Bank Note Co. The artistic work turned out by this company requires no commendation in Brazil, for it is better appreciated in Brazil to-day than ever before.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has signed the bill voted by the legislature for appropriating 100,000\$ for the purchase of sulphuric acid, of carbon, or other substances, for distilling milk, to be furnished at cost prices to the planters of the state.

—The experts nominated to examine certain shares of the Sorocabana railway, found them to be false. The *Jornal do Brasil* says that two men implicated in the business have made their escape, one to Europe and the other to the River Plate. A third one was arrested on the 3rd inst.

—On 3rd a petition was presented to the chamber of deputies by Mr. Manoel Landeiro, asking exemption from duties for the engraving plates and covers for his letterhead book on Brazil. Congress should have no hesitation in acceding to the petition, and should in fact admit all such material for home publication on duty-free.

—The general revenue bill, as it finally passed congress on Saturday last fixes the general revenue of the nation at 330,307,000\$, while the aggregate ordinary expenditures authorized are 313,069,700\$36. The extraordinary expenditures will greatly increase this total, and will convert the apparent surplus into a large deficit.

—The police are being detailed to investigate the existence of squalid shares and debentures of the Sorocabana company, has made his report. He finds that all the suspected shares and debentures are false, recognized as such by the police and the company, and he finds that João Antonio Gallo, Francisco Antonio Pereira and Hilário de Oliveira Grissina are responsible for the crime. Gallo is now in prison, but the other two have disappeared.

—The minister of interior gave his department clerks a little cruise party on the 3rd. He dined up at the department offices at 10:15 a.m., and in his surprise found nearly all the clerks absent. He found a little more rigor about the house. If he could, he might impose a little more activity upon his staff, then we might feel secure. An employer need spend his day in gossip and smoking cigarettes might as well be absent.

—On the 3rd the chamber accepted the amendments which the senate had made to the budget of the department of industry by which a reduction of about 25,000,000\$ had been made. This was easy to do as no amendment was adopted at the last session. Controlling discretionary power upon the government of continuing any contract whose suspension might be considered harmful to public interests or which might occasion claims for indemnity. This of course renders the specified reductions in expenditure an absurdity. Those who are expecting economies in public expenditure will not be deceived by any such sham.

—It is satisfactory to note that the Senate amendments to the general revenue bill, eliminating various disturbing and mischievous projects, were finally accepted by the chamber. By these are abolished the provisions for issuing paper money under the law of 1875, for converting 50,000,000\$ of bank into paper money, for "mobilizing" the funds deposited in the treasury to secure bank discounts, for collecting 40 per cent of the import duties in gold, for paying the interest on the converted internal gold bonds in currency, and for supervising and taxing exchange operations. We are now free from these projects for another year.

—The minister of finance has resolved, in accordance with the report of the acting inspector, to suspend for 30 days, with loss of salary, four *corregedores* (examiners) and six clerks for the *forças* of trafficking in false debentures. Another clerk receives a double penalty, while the outside parties concerned are prohibited from entering the custom-house. Several other customs officials are suspended for frauds committed in regard to cargoes of rice and pork. It looks like a very trifling penalty for such serious an offence. If they are guilty enough for any penalty at all, then they cannot command confidence and should be dismissed.

—There was not a little harsh criticism of the *Times* correspondent because of his statement, based on the *Gazeta de Notícias*, that the government is using thousands of counters to commercial houses in this city, affecting over 1,500 firms. The *Comde de Figueiredo* says that the "taxageneros" (examiners) and clerks of the customs have only just passed appropriating over 5,000,000\$ for something over 1,700 of these accounts in *exercício* *indistincto*. Several other bills are in progress for other accounts in the same fix. The Central railway owes nearly 11,000,000\$ on mutual accounts, and every other department is heavily in debt. Will any one dare assert that these accounts aggregate less than 25,000,000\$?

—*Irreconcilable!* Discussing the unparliamentary conduct of the deputies who are leaving the city before the conclusion of the session and the adoption of the revenue bill, the *Pais* of the 2nd says:—"The levelling up continues and it is public and notorious that the government, in order to retain in the capital a certain number of representatives, a short time ago sent off the majority of a steamer, and yesterday was forced to renew this operation, knowing at the same time the grave prejudices which by this act is caused to shippers and to private parties, with passage tickets taken and whose interests are being injured by this unexpected delay." Is it possible that the government is obliged to delay mid-winter in order to prevent victims from leaving the city? Why not stop their pay and fine them for their absence?

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The municipal council of this city spends 113,000\$ per annum on its archives.

—Vice-President Manoel Vitorino has signed the bill making a deficiency appropriation of 1,787,802\$270 for the department of finance.

—An Italian named Daniel Arrivera sent a telegram to Montevideo on the 2nd and 3rd inst. for it with a 100\$ note, which was afterwards found to be counterfeit. Interrogated by the police he said he had received it from a counsellor named Juan. In the first place, he had not received the note from a friend in Rio de Janeiro.

—According to Dr. M. A. Phoenix Brown the government from Jan. 1, 1894, to March 31, 1896, made remittances to Europe to the total amount of 14,992,817 and 12,000,000 francs, costing 239,892,120\$843.

—It is said that work was begun on the coinage of silver in the mint on the 1st inst. What for? Does the government expect to put silver into circulation while its paper currency is worth only 8 per cent in the market?

—The minister of finance has called upon the Banco Alge case-house for an explanation in regard to the extension of 792,175,095 in 1896 (contingent) in the cash of this public office. The inquiry is quite to the point. What right has a public office to take money from the custom-house, or any other public office, and substitute a worthless memorandum for it?

—The amount of cash at various banks of this city, according to their balance-sheets, on the 3rd ult. was as follows:

London and Brazilian Bank.....	11,696,645\$10
London and River Plate Bank.....	26,561,820\$85
British Bank of South America.....	5,691,235\$70
Banco da Lavoura e do Comercio do Brazil.....	2,820,091\$71
Banco Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	6,892,578\$61
Banco Real e Hypothecario.....	8,890,585\$26
National Bank of Brazil.....	0,682,202\$83
Real Uniao Bank for Deutsch-Brazil.....	11,512,838\$62
Banco do Commercio.....	5,332,710\$10
Total.....	
Hadli money, 100,000\$.	14,512,838\$62

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of November are reported:

	1896	1895
Rio de Janeiro.....	6,014,119\$23	8,668,183\$82
Alagoas.....	1,074,340\$03	1,768,651\$20
Paraíba.....	1,584,910\$28	not stated
Rio Grande do Sul.....	438,120\$04	606,367\$61
Paraná.....	15,624\$78	not stated
Coimbra.....	45,790\$70	101,494\$15
Natal.....	12,581\$37	56,263\$60

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, December 7th, 1896

For value of the Brazilian milreis (1000 milreis = 1000\$).
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Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today 8 1/2
 Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1000 milreis = 1000\$).
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 Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1000 milreis = 1000\$).

EXCHANGE.

December 7.—The London & River Plate Bank and the Banco Real e Hypothecario Bank, which are the only banks in the market, have closed their doors at 8 1/2. The market was very quiet, and the banks were very busy. The market was very quiet, and the banks were very busy.

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cording to competent observers, is fully three times what would be required on a similar road in the United States. And so untrustworthy are the men that accidents, resulting in enormous damages, are of almost daily occurrence. No private company could afford to entrust its property to such men. The staff will have to be largely reduced, and trustworthy men only must be employed. This is simply plain business; sentiment has nothing to do with it. Then, too, the lessee should not be obliged to build profitless extensions and branches, nor be subjected to vexatious restrictions as to tariffs and technical administration. The investor will want dividends on the money advanced, and the road must be managed so as to secure that result. And the Brazilian people must make up their minds in advance to see these dividends sent abroad without protest, and without complaining that the "foreigner is taking money out of the country." There are many considerations in this transaction which a serious investor can not ignore if he wishes to avoid future trouble, and in our opinion the government will be wise to give him the fullest opportunities to that end. The roads are not by any means a "bargain" as they stand, nor will they be unless the lessee, or lessees, are treated liberally and given the fullest security. And in this respect every contract should bind the government equally with the lessees.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

Nov. 17. — *Senate.* — The senate discussed political affairs in Amazonas and rejected the amendment of the chamber of deputies to the election bill. It also rejected the bill appropriating 1,000,000 for the expense of taking part in the Paris exhibition in 1900.

Nov. 18. — *Senate.* — The senate discussed the elections in Pará and the Sapopema railway. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber discussed the question of postponing the congressional elections and the bill ratifying the treaty with Japan.

Nov. 19. — *Senate.* — The senate discussed political affairs in Amazonas, the budget of the department of industry and the general railway plan. The bill was rejected.

Nov. 20. — *Senate.* — The senate voted in 2d discussion the budget of the department of industry, with amendments.

Nov. 21. — *Senate.* — The senate discussed the question of the Santos docks, the amendments to the budget of the navy department and the budget of the department of industry. It voted the following deficiency appropriations: 1,115,208\$500 for payment of arrears of accounts for the Santos railway (2d discussion); 88,213\$806 for the payment of the balance of the amount expended in constructing four powder magazines on the island of Ilhéus (2d discussion); 2,500,208\$714 for the navy department (2d discussion). The bill for revising the classification of various branches of the postal service was rejected. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber discussed the possibility of voting the budget for 1897.

Nov. 23. — *Senate.* — The senate discussed the question of the Santos docks, political affairs in Amazonas and the budget of the department of industry. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber concurred in the senate's amendment to the budget of the navy department and in some of its amendments to the copyright bill. It failed to sustain its rejection of the senate's amendment to the agricultural labor bill. The bill ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims was voted in 1st and 2d discussions.

Nov. 24. — *Senate.* — The senate discussed the question of the Santos docks and the budget of the department of industry. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber concurred in the senate's amendment to the budget of the navy department and in some of its amendments to the copyright bill. It failed to sustain its rejection of the senate's amendment to the agricultural labor bill. The bill ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims was voted in 1st and 2d discussions.

Nov. 25. — *Senate.* — There was voted a resolution for extending the session to Dec. 10. The senate discussed the bill on municipal elections in the federal district and voted in 3rd discussion the budget of the department of industry. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — The chamber discussed the bill ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims. The senate's resolution for extending the session to Dec. 10 was adopted. Deputy Cesarin Mota introduced a bill on the manufacture, consumption and sale of alcoholic beverages and food products.

Nov. 26. — *Senate.* — The senate voted the following deficiency appropriations: 2,500,208\$714 for the war department (2d discussion); 88,213\$806 for the Brazilian powder magazines (2d discussion); 1,115,208\$500 for the Bahia railway (2d discussion); 1,787,802\$270 for the navy department (2d discussion). A provision for the transfer of educational establishments to state governments, offered in the form of an amendment to the budget of the department of justice and interior, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 15. The senate discussed the bill on elections in the federal district. — *Chamber of Deputies.* — At the day sitting the chamber discussed the bill ratifying the protocol on the Italian claims and at the night sitting the bill for taking over the issue of the banks.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

— There are complaints against the postal service in Campinas. — It is noted that in the city of Maranhão from Jan. 1, 1894, to Oct. 31, 1895, there were 6,950 deaths. — The Maranhense colonists in Pará are advocating the election of Dr. Aarão Reis as senator from Maranhão.

— The family of Apparelo Saavedra has arrived at Bagé, Rio Grande do Sul.

— The planting of eucalyptus trees is being carried on as rapidly as possible in various interior towns of São Paulo.

— The governor of São Paulo has asked the state legislature for authorization to import 60,000 colonists for plantation work during 1897.

— The *Estado*, a Santa Catharina journal, has suspended publication on account of threats of the commander of the police force against the editor.

— The political row in the state of Paraná continues, and the military force is maintaining order by taking sides and helping to suppress the opposition.

— The *Folha de Sergipe*, which had been forced in suspended publication, has made its reappearance. It recognizes Martinho Garcez as *de facto* governor of Sergipe.

— A so-called election for members of the state legislature was held in Ceará on the 1st inst., and the government candidates were declared elected without opposition.

— The Castilhos government in Rio Grande do Sul is still seeking to make capital out of charges against the telegraphists for being concerned in the Uruguayan revolution.

— Governor Martinho Garcez is sending detachments of police to various localities in the state of Sergipe for the purpose of overhauling the voters. At Marim he has caused one man to be arrested and forced others to abscond themselves in order to avoid arrest.

— The Chermont faction of the republican party in Pará has succeeded in preventing the re-election of Drs. Brito Filho and Holumia Lima for the next congress. Happily some good will result from these quarrels, for they will help to create opposition to the P. R. F.

— The chief of police at Ouro Preto is trying to break up an organization of thieves operating in various towns in the state of Minas Gerais. Two members of the gang were arrested and finally decided to confess. The thieves had also been extensively engaged in house-breaking.

— According to the local paper, five cases of "fever of a bad character," which means yellow fever, had appeared at Lurima, São Paulo, up to the end of the week before last. Of these two had died. The paper says that the sanitary situation there is not flattering, but considers that no cause has yet arisen for alarm.

— On the 1st inst. a reinforcement of 150 soldiers and 5 officers arrived at Bahia from Alagoas, destined for the military force operating against the religious fanatic Antônio Conselheiro, now at Canudos, Bahia. On the 30th ult. the population of Jazeiro was in great alarm over an anticipated attack from these fanatics.

— A grave-digger, when digging a grave some time ago in the cemetery at Eremé, discovered 36 sovereigns. They were not of the *brasão* house, however, but were plain, matter-of-fact pound sterling. If such treasure troves were more frequent in grave-digging, there would soon be prodigality in that unpopular calling.

— In São Paulo on the 1st inst. a watch-seller's shop at No. 57 A. Rua João Alfredo, containing 200,000 worth of merchandise and insured for 80,000, was destroyed by fire. A woman on the first floor, in her excitement and fright, threw her child out of the window. It struck a person passing below, which broke the momentum of the fall and prevented the child being killed.

— The Rio Grande federalists are now literally between the devil and the deep sea. They emigrated to Uruguay to escape the persecution of the castilhos, and now they are being driven back into Rio Grande to avoid participation in the strife which has broken out in Uruguay. It will soon be a struggle for life with them, and they will have peace and security only by conquering it.

— The ringleaders of the attempt, mentioned in our last issue, to depose the district judge of Itapetecira were the municipal executive agent and police delegate, whose lives had been aroused by an order of the judge for removing from the court room some individuals intended to commemorate the glory of these two worthies and that of Floriano Peixoto, Dias Farias and Afonso Pena.

— We regret to learn through our correspondent in Bahia that several fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred there recently among the English and German residents, and that the city is considered very unhealthy. Among the fatal cases, in addition to that of the British chaplain mentioned in our last issue, was the youngest son of Mr. W. E. Harvey, manager of the London and Brazilian Bank.

— According to a Bahia telegram of the 5th inst. Gen. Solon thinks that neither the number of soldiers nor the pecuniary resources at his disposal are sufficient for a successful campaign against Antônio Conselheiro. It is stated that the force under Major Felizardo de Brito after the arrival of all the troops now on the way will be composed of 550 men, 2 pieces of Krupp artillery and 3 machine guns.

— A negro named Miguel Antonio presented himself to the police at Campinas recently and entered a complaint against the overseer of the Tamboir plantation for assault. He had several bad cuts on the head and said that he had been seized, beaten and locked up by the said overseer. He was not then employed on that plantation and was there merely on a brief errand. No wonder labor is scarce on some plantations.

— There was a strike among the newshyos in São Paulo on the 1st because the *Estado*, *Correio* and *Commercio* had increased their price per copy. They stopped the office of the *Commercio* and tried to stop the sale of the *Estado*. One excited hyo seized some copies of the last named paper and tore them up in front of its office, and was arrested for his pains. According to later advices, the papers will resist enforcing the increase in price to the newshyos, which was to 80 reis a copy.

— The S. Paulo municipal chamber has given a newly-offered marking to the firm of Rodolfo Junior & Co. This has excited the indignation of other coffee-makers and their friends, who on the 1st inst. rescued from the municipal agents a coffin that had been seized and carried it in triumph through the streets. The municipal agents were driven from the streets by a mob, which was entering the stone house of Rodolfo Junior, when the police interfered and made several arrests.

— In São Paulo two battalions of police have been disbanded, the officers being attached to other organizations. This has been done in conformity with reductions ordered in the budget.

— In Juiz de Fora after mass had been announced for the Emperor D. Pedro II and the eunuch eunuch and caused a commotion to be removed.

— The government has opened a credit of 100,000 at Porto Alegre for the purchase of equipment and saddles, and another of 95,000 for the purchase of horses. It all helps to prove that we intend to commence.

— On the morning of the 2nd inst. two burglars broke into the home of João de Moura in Santos, and encircling him near the door, where he had gone to see who was at the door, shot him several times. The unfortunate man will probably die. He did not recognize the burglars.

— On the 26th ult. a resident of Pirassununga, São Paulo, named Manoel Pereira de Carvalho, killed his wife with a hatchet and knife. He opened her chest and chopping and striking her, her body lying covered with wounds. They physicians opened an inquiry, but it would appear that Manoel is still at large.

— The government troops that took part in the engagement with the followers of Antônio Conselheiro on the 21st ult. have returned to Bahia. Their commander is said to tell some wonderful stories of Conselheiro and his men. According to a telegram of the 3rd inst. Major Felizardo de Brito was still at Queluzinhos with 195 men, awaiting the arrival of 150 belonging to the 33rd battalion from Alagoas and the same number belonging to the 26th from Sergipe. Conselheiro was reported to be still at Canudos.

— The official report of Lieut. Pres. Ferreira in regard to his fight with the followers of Antônio Conselheiro says that he lost 7 soldiers and two guides killed and 25 soldiers wounded. He claims to have killed more than 150 "fanatics" and to have routed them, but subsequently retreated to Atibaia because of a lack of supplies. He says the fanatics are most ignorant and fought desperately. They paid no attention to the bullets and rushed on the soldiers with knives. They carry images and crosses and call Antônio Conselheiro "meu bom Jesus" (my good Jesus).

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— The construction of the third track on the Central line to accumulate suburban traffic is being pushed forward with unexampled rapidity.

— The improvement in the suburban traffic of the Central line will be greatly to the advantage of the suburban towns within an hour's ride of the city.

— Passenger traffic on the line between Rio Grande and S. Sebastião was inaugurated on the 1st inst. and also on the extension of the railway beyond Bagé toward S. Gabriel.

— The lowest bid for supplying the Central railway with coal in 1897 (25/3) was made by the American firm of Harvey Chumney Yarnbert & Co. represented by Carlos Castello Branco.

— It is said that under the new time table the Minas and São Paulo morning express trains will leave at 6 and 7 o'clock. This is more like it. The new schedule is certainly improving the service.

— In November the Gamboa (maritime) station of the Central received 676,355 volumes of merchandise, weighing 39,924,267 kilograms. The receipts for the month at this station were 634,074\$320.

— It is said that the Mutambinho company, which has a 7 per cent guarantee from the state of Minas Gerais, proposes to extend its line to Garimpo de Canaas, where there are excellent coffee lands.

— The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 6th inst. says: "The emigrant accounts left by Marshal Jardim are aggregating yearly 11,000,000\$, but not 8,000,000\$, as it was supposed." As this statement comes from the immaculate *Jornal*, we take pleasure in referring it to the Comte de Figueiredo and others in Europe who accused the *Times* correspondent of falsehood when he telegraphed that the government is owing thousands of contos to the business houses here. It would seem that the *Times* correspondent not only told the truth, but stated it very moderately.

— The bridge over the Rio Moggi, gnashed on the Sapucaia line was finished on the 27th ult., and as the road bed is completed for the next 12 kilometers it is expected that the track will be completed to Salvador Brandão station during the present month. Only 12 kilometers remain from that point to Rio de Janeiro, and it is expected that the connection with the Moggi line will be completed and the line in operation by March 1st. This will open a new outlet for the Moggi traffic, but in all probability it will be dearer and more troublesome than the present arrangement.

— The *Jornal do Commercio* is now publishing a continued story in regard to the maladministration of the Central railway by Marshal Jardim. On the 4th of the subject was that of an order for wagons. It seems that ten were ordered September 1st from the Companhia Elétrica at 23,000\$ each, mounted on the line, of which five were for suburban traffic and five for the *serra*. On the 11th of the same month a contract was made with Messrs. Haupt & Biehn for 20 similar wagons, viz.: 10 for suburban traffic at 1,055\$ each, and 10 for the *serra* at 1,175\$ each, in neither case mounted. At current exchange these represent, says the *Jornal*, a loss to the treasury of 8,650\$ and 12,250\$ each, respectively, or 209,000\$ in all, in which 40,000\$ should be added for mounting, making a total prejudice of 249,000\$. We are not told why it costs 2,000\$ to mount such a wagon, nor whether the home-made article is as good as the imported.

COFFEE NOTES

— The commercial editor of the *Pais* estimates the Rio coffee crop for 1897-98 at 2,500,000 bags and the Santos crop at 3,500,000.

— An experiment in coffee-growing is reported from the parish of St. Martin, state of Louisiana, U. S. A., and it is said that a two-year-old coffee tree is this year well loaded with berries. The planter who is making the experiment, intends to put an acre or two into coffee.

— On the 3rd inst. the state legislature of Rio de Janeiro adopted a resolution asking the national congress to extend aid to the coffee-producing states before adjustment. It would be interesting to see a statement of what the nation has already done for the coffee planter, together with an exhibit of the uses to which he has devoted the money.

LOCAL NOTES

— It is said that a new minister of war is about to be appointed.

— The heat of some three or four days of the past week was most oppressive.

— The federal democratic party is preparing to contest the congressional elections of the 30th inst.

— In the first congressional district of this city the students have nominated a candidate for deputy.

— It was announced on Sunday that the treasury has 4,000,000\$ ready for the Italian government.

— It is said the government will nominate Dr. André Cavalcanti, chief of police, as a judge of the supreme tribunal.

— There was considerable activity in government circles on the 4th over the news from Uruguay, which were considered very serious.

— Col. Carlos Telles left for Rio Grande on the 1st inst., and will now consider himself privileged to display orders whenever it pleases him to do so.

— The chamber of deputies on the 4th inst. voted the bill authorizing the government to take over the bank emissions and leave the state railways.

— It is said that the Vice-President will give a ball at the Caete palace on January 1st in case it is finished by that date. But will Aaron be willing to retire by that time?

"APENTA,"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

"APENTA,"

A NATURAL HUNGARIAN

APERIENT WATER.

BOTTLED AT THE SPRINGS,

BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

Under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

"WE KNOW OF NO STRONGER OR MORE FA-
VOURABLY-CONSTITUTED NATURAL APERIENT
WATER."L. Liebermann, Royal Councillor, M. D., Profes-
sor of Chemistry, and Director of the Royal Hun-
garian State Chemical Institute (Ministry of
Agriculture), Buda Pest.**USES OF "APENTA"**

As a safe, ordinary, and gentle aperient.
For occasional or habitual constipation.
By persons inclined to inflammation, congestion, and gouty disorder.
In chronic affections of the organs of respiration and circulation.
In bilious attacks and disorders of the liver.
Against hemorrhoids.
During pregnancy, and in many female diseases.
In organic diseases resulting from fatty degeneration.
Against undue deposition of fat in general, and the evil consequences of indigestion in diet.

Ordinary Dose—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Most efficacious when mixed with an equal quantity of hot water.

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Lancet" says:—

"A much-esteemed purgative water."
"Its composition is constant. The practitioner is thus enabled to prescribe definite quantities for definite results."
"A Natural Water. Artificially-made waters exhibiting approximately the same saline composition are not so beneficial as those derived from natural sources."

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The British Medical Journal" says:—

"Affords those guarantees of uniform strength and composition which have long been wanting in the best known waters."
"Agreeable to the palate."
"Exceptionally efficacious."

"APENTA,"

The Best Natural Aperient Water.

"The Medical Press and Circular" says:—
"We could hardly wish for a more happy combination for a strong Aperient Water both for general use and as a special remedial agent."
"Constant as regards its general characteristics."
"Contains a large amount of lithia. Specially marked out for the treatment of gouty patients."
"Unique amongst strong purgative waters."

"APENTA,"

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SEA SICKNESS.

Marvellous cures obtained by the use of

NECTANDRA AMARA

the famous Paulista remedy.

APPROVED and sale AUTHORIZED by the Inspector General of Hygiene with registered Trade-Mark at the Junta Commercial; Awards obtained at three Exhibitions at which it competed, viz: Preliminary Exposition of Rio de Janeiro in 1888, Paris Universal Exposition in 1889 and the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. The following six letters are more than sufficient to prove the great efficacy of this extraordinary medicine in cases of that terrible complaint.

1. I have not yet informed you that during my voyage from Brazil to this place the *Nectandra Amara* accomplished wonders; it is really astonishing. On board, three of my companions (two down all day and were unable to retain the food that they ate, were completely cured by taking only two spoonfuls of *Nectandra Amara*. The first two were so much pleased with this result which I had taken the precaution of keeping for my own use. They landed at Pernambuco, assuming me that they will never lose an opportunity to recommend this preservative to their friends who suffer from sea-sickness. Accept my congratulations of the success of your remedy.—Havre, April 1st, 1891.—L. B. de MIRANDA.

2. On board I gave some of the *Nectandra Amara* wine, which I had brought with me for my own use, and it helped us all a great deal against the sea-sickness. Dr. Homero Ottoni who was one of the passengers on the steamer, gave some of the passengers Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*; and asking him for a Testimonial, he did it with great pleasure, saying that in Guaratinguetá, where he exercised his profession as a physician, he had applied it continuously in case of gastric-intestinal complaints with very good results. Some of the other passengers also promised me testimonials which I shall forward to you as soon as I receive them. Aymorés, 15th November 1892. AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA MALALHAES.

3. Santos, 25th December 1894. I beg to thank you again for the two bottles of Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which you were kind enough to offer me and I take great pleasure in informing you of the splendid results absence of some friends and learned on inquiry that they had retired to their cabins, being down with sea-sickness.

I looked them up and after taking some *Nectandra Amara*, I had the great satisfaction to see them later on in the evening on deck, completely re-established. Still more: my cabin-partner, an Uruguayan, who was on his return to his country, told me that he suffered on board from sea-sickness to such an extent, that he had never been able to leave the cabin or to walk, such was his disposition to vomit whenever he attempted to get up from his bed. Very well, with even that passenger I obtained a complete victory by giving him some *Nectandra* in the afternoon and at night; the next morning I had the great joy to find him on deck, where, on seeing me, he thanked me many times, asking me at the same time for the name of the medicine, as he intended to buy some of it on our arrival at Santos.

Myself, I fortunately do not suffer from that complaint, and had therefore no necessity to make use of your powerful preparation; as you see, however, it had all desired effect whenever it was wanted. Yours etc. ERNANI PINTO.

4. Pernambuco, on board s/s *Alagoas*, 17th January 1895. It was really at an opportune moment when you had the kindness to offer me your most excellent preparation, the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, because when on board, I was very ill and became sea-sick, due in all probability to the long time that I had not undertaken a sea voyage. I took some of your medicine with a very good result and beg to thank you therefore most sincerely for your kind offer. Herewith please find three testimonials of some fellow-passengers, who were also benefited, like myself, by the use of that medicine. I shall feel gratified if you will use this letter at your own discretion and have the honor to be, Yours sincerely, ANTONIO PINTO DE MORAES.

5. Lisbon, Feb. 15th, 1895. Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda—It is a duty demanded by justice that I should inform you that the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which I gave to companions for sea-sickness was successful far beyond my expectation. I don't know whether I ought to confess that I myself, being always indisposed when in travel, have for the first time miraculously succeeded in making a pleasant journey, which I can only attribute to the use of your remedy. I will remember the reluctance with which I accepted your samples for any one who loves 20 years in the drug business has almost the right to doubt the efficacy of any remedy that is announced. Wishing you much success in our business, I am, yours truly, JOSE CESAR DE MATTOS. Rua Augusta n. 265.

6. Santo Thirso (Portugal), March 16th, 1895. Mr. Joaquim Bento de Miranda.—My dear Sir:—I arrived here, after a pleasant voyage, on the 13th of February. My wife, who suffered very much, obtained relief from sea-sickness by taking the pills and tincture of *Nectandra Amara*, which were very beneficial to all the passengers among whom I distributed those with which you thoughtfully presented me. Hoping that you are enjoying good health, I am, yours truly, JOSE J. PEREIRA BORGES.

N. B.—The printed wrappers on the bottles containing this remedy show that it is wonderfully efficacious in curing promptly and radically disorders of the stomach and intestines, to which one is liable when travelling by land or sea. Consequently any traveller who is acquainted with it will never fail to take it with him, as a preventive of such diseases on his journeys, as he will find it very beneficial.

MANNER OF TAKING IT.

The dose prescribed on the printed wrapper should be taken on the eve of departure and in the act of going on board, and, in case of sea-sickness, in spite of these precautions, the dose should be repeated, after vomiting occurs, until the nausea entirely disappears.

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" 14	Danube	Montevideo, Buenos Ayres.
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